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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 14.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A great explosion occurred in London Nile expedition making much progress. Twenty deaths from cholera on an emigrant steamer. The sentence of Captain Dudley and Mate Stephens has been commuted. British steamers purchased by France to carry troops

DOMESTIC. - A number of bodies of those drowned by the gate in the Ruppahannock were recovered. It was reported that the Grand Trunk Railway Company contemplated a line from Portland to Boston. —— A fire destroyed a car-house in Philadelphia. —— A runarray student leaped in safety from an express train which was going at forty miles an hour in Vermont. —— Charles H. Stan-weed of Lynn, Mass., called a meeting of persons interested in the French spoliation claims, The Democrats of Chicago held a secret caucus con cerning the election fraud. : Chicago cigar makers and manufacturers will send a petition to Congress against the Spanish treaty.

mended by many business houses as H. O. Thomp-son's successor. —— Awards for the new aqueduct made. ___ Annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association. Madame Patti entertained at dinner. Leaf tobaccomen protested against the Spanish treaty. == A special examining board appointed for the Aqueduct Commission. A boy attacked by twenty dogs,

Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212) grains), 83.34 cents. Stocks generally were dull, with small fluctuations, and closed weak at

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy weather and stationary temperature. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 37°; lowest, 29°; average, 32340.

Diphtheria still keeps a strong grip on the throats of this city's population. But there were not so many cases last week as the week before, the record standing sixty-eight against seventyfive. Neither was the mortality so great, the deaths being twenty-seven against forty-three. The statistics of the past ten years show what frightful ravages the disease makes when once our worst diphtheria years,

The sentence of death passed upon the cap tain and mate of the Mignonette has been softened to six months imprisonment without hard labor. The trial and the condemnation were a sham of course; but it was a wholesome sham and vindicates the law. The killing of the boy Parker has been declared to be murder, his murderers have been condemned to death, and only saved by the mercy of the Queen. That the matter is now settled must be a great relief to the two sailors; but it is to be hoped that some time ago the cue was given to them that they were not to be hanged,

districts of this city, the water of which would be kept cool by passing through pipes racked with ice. This is an excellent idea, and would be a practical effort in behalf of temperance. The poor, like their more fortunate brethren, long for more refreshing drink than tepid | men for half a century.

water. THE TRIBUNE'S occasional correspondent in the City of Mexico follows up his interesting letter about the defeat of the English boudholders' bill in the Mexican Congress by a capital account of the inauguration of Diaz as President of the Republic, and some comments city in America which is pre-eminently the on the career of the late Chief Executive, home of the very rich and the very poor. At Gonzales. It will be found by turning to the every season of the year poverty easts a deep sixth page of this issue. General Diaz has before him immense opportunities for good or evil; but his friends have no doubt that he will turn them to the good of his country. It is agreed that he will not steal, and that he is an It is a good time, when the fireplaces on the sunitelligent, able man with the best possible knowledge of what Mexico needs.

It is certainly possible that New-York may presently have cheap light. The Equitable Company, upon which unhappy householders are building such hopes, began to manufacture gas last week and say that their success expended their expectations; that they make the article better and more cheaply than they had anticipated, or than their consolidated rivals can turn out. It is also a hopeful sign that leading stockholders declare that they have a good thing and mean to keep it. If that is true it means that the consolidated companies will not be able to get a controlling interest in the Equitable and work it to suit their own purposes, to the dismay of the public.

As Parliament no longer affords the English topics for thought, conversation and writing, they have turned their attention once more to Egypt. Their newspapers are down on Wolseley for delay in his march toward Khartonn. It is declared that he will not reach Gordon until in March, and that by that time there may be noth ing left of the hero to rescue. There is no doubt that Lord Wolseley is slow, but he is uncommonly sure, and probably no one really thinks he will not accomplish what he has undertaken. If the Englishmen are looking about for causes of anguish it seems as if the cost of the Nile expedition might furnish them one. It will reach about \$75,000,000. This is a pretty large amount for the Liberals to pay for a year of inaction and indecision.

The communication in regard to the appointment of a new Commissioner of Pub-Works, which was sent to the Mayor yesterday, signed by a large number of prominent merchants, should certainly have due weight with such Aldermen as are governed by any considerations not pecuniary. Some of the members of the Board have apparently set their faces like a flint against all efforts by the Mayor to purify the great Department of Public Works of which Mr. Thompson is now head. They need to have it forced upon their attention that any change in that office must be a change for the better; for no amount of searching among the politicians of New-York could discover a more unfit man for the place than Hubert O. Thompson.

ABOUT PARTIES.

"Dead"? The Republican party has not been so thoroughly alive since 1860 as it is at this hour. In clear purpose, in unity of feeling. in certainty that its cause is that of all American citizenship and all American labor, the Republican party is stronger to-day than it ever It the Government does not seize the property has been since its birth. It has never had greater reason to be proud of its leadership, or of its own honor and courage in manly appeal to the people. It rejoices to be rid of elements which were always a curse to it, because essentially hostile to its principles. It has once more the advantage which it had in 1860, and never since, in the fact that its principles have been defeated only by high-handed and infamous crimes, in violation of the Constitution and the laws. It has so fully the confidence of accumulating evidence that every attempt so to the substantial, conservative and propertyowning people of the North, and of the working people everywhere, that thousands in every State who voted against it in November are now calling themselves fools for doing so. It has more voters than ever before, and an infinitely greater opportunity to gain voters.

What the Republican party needs is only tidelity to its own glorious cause. It needs to stand like a rock, while the wrangling factions that have prevailed tear each other to pieces. It needs to defend its principles with boldness, while the country learns by sad experience what Democracy means, and what results a Democratic victory brings. It needs to strive with ceaseless fidelity, through clubs and lectures, journals and documents, to teach the voters what its principles are, and why they should be upheld. It needs to put aside all petty wrangling about the offices and the honors; to let future nominations be made freely by the people when the time comes; to welcome as Republicans those who truly espouse its principles, and to repel and cast out with stern fidelity those who are hostile to its principles. It can heartily thank Heaven that most of them have gone, and take good care that they shall not come back until they are ready to uphold its cause and accept its platform without reservation. It has the certainty that many voters will be gained for every one that can be lost by fidelity to its ideas, for those ideas are mighty and will prevail.

There are two things that this practical and justice-loving American people will not long endure. They will not endure the virtual disfranchisement of a million men, to whom the Constitution entrusts the right of suffrage, when that disfranchisement is accomplished by the men who tried to destroy the Union in war, and in order to give the same men power to rule the of his bill. But it is, all the same. Union in peace. They will not long endure that all the industries and the commerce of this Nation shall be at the mercy of a party which blindly adopts foreign theories of taxation, and proposes to make American laws beneficial to British capitalists rather than to American workmen. If the Republican party makes these two things clearly understood by the people, it need not worry itself about anyit is started. Heretofore 1875 and 1881 were thing else. The party which defends American citizenship in all its rights, and protects American labor in all its interests, will not appeal in vain to the people after four years'

experience of Democratic rule. The Democratic party-there is no Democratic party. The Nation's rubbish-heap has received so many additions of waste matter during the past twenty-four years that it has come to be too big; that is all. With a little experience of Democracy as it is, thousands of men who now call themselves Democrats will her own hands and murderously assaulted the get out of the association as soon as they can. Men by the thousand, who have never its sentimental vagaries and morbid sympathy voted any other than a Democratic ticket, as for crime, may institute a series of mock soon as they see what they have been voting heroics, but not only the sober second thought. for, will know better than to do so again as long | but even the first impulse of law-abiding Ameri-

ties of National government, carrying the dead weight of Democratic prejudice, ignorance, and hatred of progress. The country is going to see what Democracy is and what it wants. It will see enough in a very short time to last sensible

A WALK ABOUT OLD TRINITY.

There is perhaps no other city in the world where the contrasts of luxurious wealth and pinched poverty are so strikingly revealed as here in New-York. Certainly there is no other shadow over the densely populated sections of Manhattan Island. But it is in winter that the gloom gathers in tenement, garret, cellar and the cold, stormy street. nier side of New-York are already cheery with anticipations of Christmas, to make an excursion into the region of the shadow, Mr. Charles F. Wingate offers his services as a guide in the interesting article printed on another page. And we ask our readers to take pains to accompany him. This we can do with confidence, because the remarkable success of the Fresh-Air Fund year after year has given nomistakable tokens of the active interest taken by Tur Turnesa's generous and openhanded circle of readers in the lot of the metrepolitan poor.

In the course of his recital Mr. Wingate describes a dozen or more homes within a few minutes' walk of Trinity Church. These are actual interiors, and are not by any means exceptional in the ward to which the excursion is confined. The ramshackle tenement-houses may differ in their comparative stages of dilapidation and dreariness, and the inmates of one floor may have a sorrier story of privation and sickness to tell than those above or below them in the stairway; but there are always glimpses of bareness, dirt, suffering and wretchedness. The guide is discreet, wasting no time in moralizing, but passing rapidly from house to house and from basement to garret, allowing the interiors to speak for themselves and to explain the hard realities of poverty in a great city. The great legacy of Mr. Dickens's genius to the Euglish-speaking world is the fact that he succeeded in interesting the rich and the well-to-do in the illstarred fortunes of the poor and the sorrowf d. He told the story not of London poverty alone, For be it observed that the simple Canadians, but of poverty the world over, and did it so well that to this day it is an easier task to secure even for the humblest and plainest recital a sympathetic and attentive hearing.

LATTER-DAY COMMUNISM.

If we must have a discussion of Mr. Reagan's proposition to regulate transportation by railroad, it is as well that it should be thorough and candid. Mr. Reagan honestly believes that it would be a good thing virtually to confiscate the property of the railroads of the United States. He does not use that word, but the measure of control which he would establish over the railroads, under the pretext of regulating commerce between the States, is neither more nor less than confiscation of the property which private citizens have invested in the building and equipment of railroads. Circumstances may arise, undoubtedly, which may make it necessary for the Government to take for publie use the property of individuals, but in such eases both the Constitution and common honesty have directed that proper compensation shall be made to those whose property is thus seized. for public use, paying for it what is right, we do not see that it has any authority whatever to exercise such control over the property as Mr. Reagan contemplates.

It is just at this point that his bill, and all others like it, are radically defective. Putting aside for the moment the question whether it would be for public advantage in any respect to regulate traffic by rail after the fashion he contemplates, putting aside the vast mass of regulate transportation by governmental power has resulted, not to the advantage, but to the disadvantage of the people, it is enough to say that if this can be done it deprives the owners of the right to get any profit out of the property. But the property is valuable only as it may yield profit. To seize all possibility of profit from the investment is to seize the property itself. One may go further. If the Government has the power to seize any part of the legitimate profits arising under previously existing law from the investment made, that is in effect taking part of the value of the property for public use.

This will seem to Mr. Reagan and to som other gentlemen like him, who represent ancient and bygone times, altogether a mistaken notion, founded on ideas of equity rather than upon constitutional provisions. Nevertheless, he will find that those States prosper, and those States only, in the long run, which rigidly and faithfully defend the rights of property of their citizens, and of those who may invest within their borders. There are States in this Union which have fallen far behind in the race for wealth, which have stood still while others have advanced with great rapidity, which have longed for capital and for immigration and for development of resources, and longed in vain; and in almost every instance it will be found upon examination that those States have at one time or another been guilty of injustice to owners of property, or to investors, on the pretext of defending supposed rights of the people. It is always easy to set up a plea that the multitude are wronged because this or that man has millions, and that his property ought for the public interest to be seized and divided. Mr. Reagan doubtless

WANTON TRUTH-TELLING.

does not know that this is the precise meaning

A reader of THE TRIBUNE makes a vigorous protest against what he considers undue indulgence on its part in its judgment of Madame Hugues's crime. He assumes that her defamer told the truth about her, and that instead of being an innocent woman, who had been cruelly maligned, she was guilty of the immorality charged. As the details of the evidence are not accessible we have no means of forming an accurate judgment on this point; but inasmuch as she had prosecuted the defamer in the courts and obtained a sentence against him, and, moreover, was acting under the advice of her husband, the presumption of innocence is strongly in her favor. Certainly we did not intend, as this critic implies, to make a heroine of a woman who suddenly took the law into scandal-monger. Sensation-loving Paris, with Instance, one of its plans is to establish drinkInstance, one of its plans is to establish dri

put an ineradicable stigma on a virtuous woman and her children.

Exception is taken by the critic whose objections we have been considering, to the statement that the case would not be much better for M. Morin if it could be proved that his charges were fully sustained by evidence, in stead of being foul aspersions. Society readily concedes the immorality of lying and slander, but is very reluctant to recognize the immorality of wanton and unnecessary truth-telling. We recall a case in an English court where a lawyer brought charges similar to those now under consideration against the wife of a man prominent in society and public life. She sought at first to defend herself by legal prosecution, but learning in the course of the trial that new and incriminating evidence had been obtained against her, she suddenly abandoned the case, left her husband's house and disappeared from the social circle where she had been leading a useful and honorable life devoted to beneficent works of charity and piety. The lawyer who had succeeded in exposing her, instead of receiving the thanks of the Court, got this scathing rebuke: "To the end of your days for your conduct in making these charges you will probably be an object of contempt to all right-thinking men. The English magistrate was right. The law yer had divulged the truth unnecessarily and without provocation, and the only effect had been to break up a happy home and to plunge repeatant woman into the abyeses of disgrace and despair Even if M. Morin told the truth about his colleague's wife, it was an outrage almost as deadly and unpardonable as malicious defamation would have been.

CANADIAN WANT OF ENTERPRISE.

A dispatch from Montreal says: "Owing to the impossibility of getting sufficient Indians, "the Indian village which was to have been "made an East End attraction at the Carnival "has been abandoned." To the eye of the philosopher and sociologist, this statement is pregnant with instruction. Simple as it may seem to the unthinking, it really embodies a whole commentary upon the Canadian character and suffices to indicate the radical differences between the Dominion dwellers and the great progressive Nation which lies beside them. Moreover, it shows exactly why the Dominion has been so slow in its advance, and why it can never hope to equal its neighbor in enterprise. being unable to find enough real Indians to run the proposed Indian village at the Carnival, forthwith abandon the project. Simple-Canadians indeed! Imagine Yankee projectors allowing themselves to be conquered thus! And yet Canada has at her doors an abundant and practically inexhaustible supply of the very best article of Limerick and Tipperary Indians whose practice at Niagara fits them in a special way for service at the Carnival. Besides this, there is the supply derivable from our shore lakes: a respectable though perhaps not strictly first-class line of bogus Indians. Failing these, there stands Mr. Barnum, always ready to furnish any description of aborigines that may be called for, and all his samples warranted to wash, and to stand any reasonable test of genuineness, provided they are not too recklessly stirred up by the small boy of the period.

No American Carnival Committee would have allowed so trivial a drawback as the lack of real Indians to interfere with their arrangements. The Indian village would have been there on time if Castle Garden, Pell and Mott sts. had to be depopulated in order to provide denizens for it. The fact is that the Canadians are too realistic and too slow in matters of this kind. They could never rise to the splendid idealism of wooden nutmegs and basswood pumpkinseeds. It would never occur to them to substitute the substantial shoe-peg for the evanescent oat, as an article of equine provender. They are deficient in imagination, and for this reason they can never attain the heights of prosperity and progress which are open to the creative gentus of their neighbors. Unless, indeed they should be taken in hand and educated to a higher idealism by the American financial the cable has stopped at 1 o'clock. It pays the Bridge refugees of late attracted in such numbers by the peaceful and unsophisticated innocence of

ONE SOURCE OF METHODIST SUCCESS.

The key-note of the Methodist Centenary Conference, now in session in Baltimore, was struck on the opening day by Bishop Foster. " We are here," he said, "not so much for remembrance as for council; not to celebrate victory, but to devise wise and skilful methods, to be strong to meet the demagogy of our age, as our fathers met it in their days." Its readiness to adapt itself to changed conditions is perhaps largely the source of Methodist success. Methodism has been called by one of its most distinguished writers "the child of Provitence" in allusion to this characteristic.

It was no part of the original design of John Wesley and his associates to found a religious sect, try something class. and one of them said: "I should have thought the saving of souls almost a sin, if it had not been done in a church." When Whitefield in 1739 preached in the open air to a crowd of colliers at Kingswood, the Wesley brothers were as greatly shocked as any other good churchmen at the breach of ecclesiastical order; but they found that good had been accomplished, and a new field for usefulness had been opened to them; and soon John Wesley was preaching to 3,000 persons at Bristol and Charles to large assemblies at Moorefields. As this closed the doors of many churches to the evangelists, meeting-houses begun to spring up all over England, but only persons ordained by the Church of England were at first allowed to preach. When John Wesley learned that Thomas Maxwell had taken a text and preached a sermon without ordination, he hastened to London to put a stop to the irregularity, but was prevented from doing so by the advice of his mother.

The success of Maxwell caused Wesley to revise

his judgment on the subject, and it became a settled conviction with him that "a warrant to preach does not necessarily come only through one channel." Other preachers having been ordained, a conference was held in 1744, but it was expressly declared at that first meeting that those taking part were not dissenters, and Wesley seemed aiways determined that nothing should be telerated in his societies at all repugnant to the sole and exclusive authority of the Established Church. Until a year after his death, in 1791, his preachers did not administer the sacraments; and the hours of service in the meeting-houses were so regulated as not to prevent any from attending service in the churches. But when the demand became general that the secrements should be administered to the people in their own places of worship and by their own preachers, it was acceded to by the conference; and the Wesleyans followed the example of the Methodists in America and became a distinct

ecclesiastical organization.

Thus from its earliest days it seems to have been tacitly understood among Methodists that ecclesiastical rules are of human invention, and may be changed as circumstances seem to demand. While Episcopacy was adopted by the first American Methodists, and is still retained by the larger branches, it is an open question whether it is an order or an office; and the proposition to elect bishops for brief terms is freely debated. The right of laymen to participate in the legislation of the church was discussed for many years; and

reason to suppose that still more important changes may not be made.

Once more the controversy in relation to the pelling of "Newburg-h" has broken out. The Journal of that queen city of Orange County spells it with an h, and urges the metropolitan news-papers to imitate its example. By way of enforcng its recommendation The Journal says:

The papers can give us points about polities, but they can't tell us how to spell our own names. A man has the privilege of decreeing with what letters his name shall be spelled—whether Smith, Smyth, Schmidt or Schmid, According to Webster, "burg," "burgh," and "borough," are synonymous terms. This city chooses to call itself "Newburgh,"

THE TRIBUNE proposes to lay The Journal's admonition to heart. Nevertheless, we beg leave to remind our contemporary that the owner of the name is not always an infallible guide to the name's spelling. Take the elder Weller, for example. During the memorable trial of the case of Bardell es, Pickwick he enjoined his son Sam to spell the family name with a V. And yet Mr. Dickens spells it with a W. Wonder how The Journal spells it. It would seem that in order not to break the force of its own argument for Newburg-h, it ought to spell it with a V.

Ex-Congressman Frank Jones, of New-Hampshire, who is the latest aspirant for a Cabinet position, is a wealthy brewer. Mr. Jones has made a mistake in his judgment as to what are Mr. Cleveland's intentions. It is a bear garden, not a beer garden, that Mr. Cleveland is about to open,

The annual report of the Council of the New-York Nautical School makes a preditable showing for that matitution. Its purposes and intentions are not so well understood as they should be, nany persons having the idea, that the school is in some sense a reformatory. Such is not the case. The prerequisites to joining are a good character, a cilling consent of parents and applicant, and a certilicate of the ship's surgeon as to health and physical ability. The course of education includes not only nautical but common school branches. Any boy between fifteen and seventeen years of age, residing in the city, complying with those qualifications, can be admitted to the school, and has before him an opportunity for a scafaring life never before presented. The school is under the supervision of the Board of Education, and the school ship is in charge of selected officers of the Navy. Whenever there shall come a revival in the country's merchant marine which will make a demand for capable navigators this school will prove of great advantage. It is no doubt doing good work now; but as the Council states in the report, the field in which it is confined to work in order to secure places for the graduates is becoming more and more limited. However, the school is to be commended, along with the liberality of the city, which annually pays \$27,500 for its maintenance.

The City Railroad Company of Brooklyn claim that in order to get its cars and horses safely up and down the hill in Fulton-st. it is necessary to sprinkle the tracks with sand. The street-cleaning contractor objects to earting away this sand in addition to the other street filth, and has brought a suit to maintain his rights. An interesting legal contest is imminent and the public will watch it with divided feelings. They want the cars run safely and the horses not overtaxed, and at the same time they wish the streets kept cleau.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

RESULTS OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS. Civil Service Roard, Schedule D .- The examination of applicants for positions of public trust during the eleven months since it was begun has given satisfac-tion to those interested, with few exceptions, and I believe has elevated the scale of official capacity in this city. In the system adopted the greatest ness, to the answers made to practical questions relating not reach an average of seventy per cent are not recom mended, which, by the way, represents a large percent-age of those who apply. There is a serious defect in the law regulating Civil Service appointments, which is taken advantage of frequently by politicians to defeat the end desired. Influence and backing are brought to bear, and often the person who passes the poorest ex-amination secures the prize. The Legislature should extend Civil Service restrictions still further, so that the person passing the best examination should be appointed

Transit Superintenden tHoayland.—The running of cars all night on the Bridge has proved a great convenience to many people, especially to newspaper men, printers, etc. We carry about two passengers from New-York to to keep the cars going also, beside the benefit it is to the

ACCLIMATION OF FOREIGN BIRDS. Dr. J. S. Prout, Brooklyn.—The migratory quall and skylarks have been turned loose in this country and have disappeared from sight-have not possessed the land as arrows have. I think that these birds should be put where they can live during the winter; and then let Nature have her course. The awarming out process will carry them in time over the country in the summer, and they will know where to go when cold weather comes. It will require money to bring over and distribute birds such as skylarks, nightingules and qualt. They should be placed, say in Florida, in Ala ama about the mouth of the Alibnian River, about the mouth of the Mississippl on the Texas coast, and in the vicinity of Vera Crui Then if they did favorable conditions for existence they will in time sing to us in our Northern States. One thing ta certain : so far the other method-turning them loose n the North-has utterly falled. It is worth while to

Ment Inspector Romaine. - Every week now I selze car-cases of cows which have been sick with tuberculosis and of hogs which have suffered from hog-choleta. The carcaeses are shipped to this city from various points

SENDING DISEASED MEAT TO NEW-YORK.

and, as a rule, the addresses of the senders are kept secret. It is easy to detect the bad quality of the meat, because the tubercubsis leaves small abscesses on the interior linings of the thoracic cavity, and hog-cholera is betrayed by small black or pink spots in the flesh of a hog. Both diseases evidently are increasing in the

IMPROVEMENTS ON STATEN ISLAND. Erastus Winan.—There are large gaugs of men work-ing under the bluff around New-Brighton preparing the road-bed for the rapid transit railway around the island. The track will be so close under the bluff that it will not be seen from the carriage road above. The next improvement that I hope to see is the purchase of the round under the bluff and running from the steamboat landing east under water out as far as the pier line to the Staten Island cricket grounds. This land should be bought by property-owners on the island and filled in and converted into a public park with everything to make it attractive. This would prevent this beautiful bend of the shore from being used by steamship companies or factories and would make a fine prospect still ther for dwellers on the heights above. It would also be a popular resort for people from the city. They could ride down and back for twenty cents, enjoy a beautiful sail, get cooled off and wander around the park until they wished to go home. A great many more people would visit the island if there was some such attractive

spot open to them. FREE BATHS FOR THE POOR.

Dr. Rudolf Tauszky.—I have long advocated the build-ing of free baths and wash-houses for the poor in this city, and in 1882 I brought to the notice of the local authorities a plan for the erection and maintenance of such places in the tenement house districts. Recently, a number of influential citizens have signed a petition to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation of \$300,000 to erect free baths according to the

A DEFECT OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

F. W. Devoc, Commissioner Board of Education. - A ser-ous defeat in the public school system of New York is its failure to meet the requirements of a great number f our poorest people. A higher education is an excellen thing for those who can avail themselves of it, but it is only the few who can receive the advantages of the City College or the Normal College. And then the Normal College training, I fear, in too many instances leads the girl to anticipate what she never can realize. She is often educated above her position in life. She may be unfitted to return to her first position and she sometimes goes to

may never need, but with a knowledge that will be of

ase to them in ordinary employme WHY TRUMPETS ARE NOT USED AT FIRES.

Hugh Bonner, Assistant Chief of the Fire Department— The use of the speaking trumpets at fires was abandoned-soon after the volunteer department went out of exist ence. When every alarm called out from a dozen to twenty companies and large crowds of rival firemen filled a street in front of a burning building there was so much noise and the confusion was so great that the comanding officers could not make themselves heard without the aid of trumpets. The sound of the trumpets added to the display and excitement and in a fight between rival companies the trumpets were effective weapons. Strict discipline in the present department has made the speaking trumpet useless. Now trumpets are used only at parades as symbols of authority.

POWERS OF THE HEALTH BOARD.

A. H. Bancker, Health Department. - A recent decision by Justice Donohue is likely to be of great advantage to the Board of Health. Seven houses were built in Lex-ington ave., above One-hundred and twenty secondar. by Patrick ff. Lalor, and, as there was no sewer in the avenue, he built a private sewer through the pards, in the rear of the houses, to One hundred and twenty second-at. The Board of Health insisted that the connection must be made through the street in front of the hoases.

Mr. Lalor claimed that the Board did not have the power to decide where the drains should be built. Justice Donohue's decision, in favor of the Beard, settles a disputed point of law

PERSONAL.

Ex Chief Justice Shea has been invited to deliver to Innustry, before the Cornell University, an address upon

Broylon Ives, of this city owns a copy of the Outer berg filled the first book ever printed. The only other copy owned to this country is that in the Leney Library, Yesterday a copy was sold in London, at the great sale of the Lyston Park collection, for the medest sum of salboo! It was longist by quartich, and promptly offered by cable to Mr. ives at a shight advance! The cable, that time, had the curious lack to strike the only man in a nation of 55,000,000, fully supplied with the article offered for sale!

Wachtel will henceforth live in Vienna and be heard upon the stage no more.

The late Mr. Thompson Smith, of Cheboggan, Mich., owned the whole of Dancan City, a fown of five hundred inhabitants, besides enormous tracts of timber land, saw nalls, lumber yards and fleets of lake vessels

Senator Elmunds has just bought of Secretary Prelinghuysen a large lot of ground in Washington for about two dollars per square foot. He will build a fine house on it next year.

Professor Alexander Agassiz, who has just resigned big osition as a Fellow of Harvard College, has been one of the most generous of that institution's benefactors, although ids liberality has always been unestentations.

During his official connection with it he has given or a half a million dollars for various objects connected with the University.

Mrs. Cecilia Agnes Bishop, sister of Sir Stafford North-cote, writes to The Landon Telegraph about the daughter of Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge as follows: " I am one of her mother's oldest friends, and have been fully cognizant of all the detalls of this unhappy business from the first. So far from being 'a woman of property,' Miss Coleridge has not, in possession or prospect, one solitary sixpence beyond the few pounds she has economized during the last ten mouths out of the checks sent ner at trregular intervals by her father and her own earnings as a music mistress. For six years, since her mother's death, she managed her father's establishment, not only as lady of the house, but as working housekeeper, and with a personal allowance of £80 a year. For the last with a personal allowance of £89 a year. For the last eleven months she has been living in a small locating-house in Kensingson, giving muste lessons. From the time she quitted her father's house in becomber has to the present noment she has had no regular allowance whatever, receiving only occasional checks upon which she has no ground whatever for relying, even while she remains single. It was my very strong desire, and my late husband's, that when her father's protection ceased she should come and reside in our house. It know every part of the case, and have seen every letter that has passed, and I know that Mr. Adams has 'done very well for himself,' but not from a pecuniary point of view.

I know that Mr. Adams held back for inst so long as it appeared that Miss Coleridge would be a rich woman, and came forward at once when assured that she would be without a penny.

Mr. Moody has returned to Chicago.

Mr. Moody has returned to Chicago.

There is soon to be erected a monument over the grave in Clarendon, Vt., of Theophilus Harrington, who was from 1803 to 1813 a Supreme Court Justice in that State, and died in the office. It was he who first officially refused to return facilities slaves to their masters, re-plying to a slave hunter who asked him what proof of ownership he would require, "I want a bill of sale from God Alonghty."

Fred Douglass's second marriage has made him a still tronger advocate of woman suffrage than he was before.

When Mr. George C. Miln, the actor, was playing Hamlet in Red Guich, Arizona, an odd incident took place, according to a local paper. A dog fight began, and the combative canines jumped on the stage just as Hamlet was soliliquizing on suicide. "One of them," says The Chroni cie, "fastened his teeth in Mr. Miln's leg, causing a ghastly wound from which the sawdust poured upon the stage. It was a painful sight to see Mr. Miln shrinking from his wonted plumpness to a decided lankness. The

If men will fight duels the weapons used by a couple of belilgerents at Wilmington, N. C.,—a bottle and a piece of oak rlank about the length and width of the bottle,—are to be commended. The man with the bottle nearly killed the man with the piece of oak, and the man with the bottle, cleaving his skull as nearly as with an are. What are harmless pisted duels good for anyhow t—[Waterbury American.

Ascertean.

Here is a portion of an interview with a Queensland native, as reperted in a Sydney newspaper: "Missionary very good fellow. Missionary he come along an see Kannaka boy with banana leaf around him. Missionary he say! "White man God no like banana leaf white man fied like calice." Oh! and who soi! the calice! "Oh! missionary, he sell calice." "—(Palladetphia Record.

A remarkable sight is to be seen at Monymosk, the real-dence of Sir Francis Grant, in Abardeenahire. In a large duck poud adjoining the stable square, hundreds of wild ducks disport themselves in perfect security. They are not tame wild ducks, but bona fide wild ducks—wild wherever they go, yet tame the moment they settle in the poind. They swim up to be fed within a few feet of any one, evineing no fear. Outside the precincts of this point they are as wild as the wildest wild ducks can pos-sibly be.—[Vanity Fair. (London).

The night employes of The Eagle office were most The night employes of The Eagle office were most agreeably surprised last night by a visit from nearly a score of young ladles connected with the restaurant of Smith Bros. in Market-st., who were anxious to obtain a little insight into the printing business, and who were shown about the establishment, expressing much pleasure at what they saw. They brought along with them a bounteous supply of refreshments, all nicely prepared, and for which we would extend many thanks. Call again, ladles.—[Poughkeepsle Eagle.

They have some tall men down in Southern Kentucky.

A Cinclunatian, riding along the road with a native, look
ing over upon an adjoining enclosure, remarked: "I
observe, from those beds, that you raise your own
celery in this region." "Celery," exclaimed his companion. "Why, them's not celery beds; that's our new
graveyard."—[Ph.ladelphia Press.

Krupp, the famous gun-maker, employs 20,000 men. His whole establishment comprises the factories at Essen; three coal mines at Essen and Bochum; 547 iron mines in Germany; several iron mines in the north of Spain, in the environs of Bilbao; the blast furnaces; a range at Meppen, seventeen kilometres in length, for gunnery experiments; other smaller ranges, and four steamers for marine transport. The number of blast furmaces in use is eleven, of other furnaces 1,542. There are 439 steam boilers, eighty-two steam hammers, and 450 steam engines, of 185,000 horse-power altogether. He is now manufacturing for the Italian Government monster gun, which will weigh 130 tons.

The wonderful imitativeness of the Chinese comes out The wonderful imitativeness of the Chinese comes one very strongly in the official dispatch of Admiral Chang Pet-Lau, describing the results of the recent fighting at Foo-Chow. The gallant Celestral has evidently copied his style from that adopted by French commanders when the painful abligation of announcing a reverse has to be falmilled. He admits that the enemy got the nest of the encounter, but, for all that, the Chinese fought like heroes, and so frightened the French as to prevent them from attempting a landing.—[London Globe.]

"Yes," said the captious man, "Lenjoyed the congregational singing at your church immensely. There was none of that slavish uniformity which is so menotonous, you know, but, on the contrary, a most charming diversity of time and tune. I was much impressed by it." This was hi, h praise, but nobody seemed to appreciate it.—[Boston Transcript.

A well-known ratiroad official from the South agreed heartily with General Sherman that "Jeff" Davis was not a secessionist. "I remember," said he, "that when, Mr. Davis left the Senate and went South one of his children was dangerously sick, and I telegraphed ahead to hold the train at Knoxville, Tennessee, in order that a doctor's services might be engaged. Some friends of Mr. Davis joined him there and accompanied him to Chattanooga, where they met others, and a consultation Chattanooga, where they met others, and a consultation was held upon the great subject then before the people. Virginia was at that time about to leave the Union. He opposed it in strong terms, and through his influence a dispatch was sent to the secessionist leaders urging the necessity of Virginia's remaining in the Union to act as mediator between the two sections. No. Mr. Davis was